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From the Chronicle and Boston Patriot.
REVOLUTIONARY ANECDOTE.

Mr. Editor—I have recently seen a notice in the papers of the death of Mr. Solomon Adams, Esq. of Farmington, Maine. I knew him well, as an upright, intelligent and somewhat facetious old gentleman, in independent circumstances, who delighted in telling over the stories of former times, and the perils of his boyhood. He was a soldier of the Revolution, being what was then called a *year's man*. It may be interesting to your readers to see an anecdote of those perilous times, which is worthy of being rescued from oblivion: and which the friends of the *Squire* as he was generally called, will remember to have heard him relate. Not having at this moment by me any books to which I can refer, I cannot give the gist of the story; but can only give the gist of the story, as nearly as possible in the *Squire's* own words. "I enlisted," said he "in the Revolutionary army at about the age of eighteen, in the early part of the contest, and was placed under the command of Benedict Arnold. It was the most gloomy period of the Revolution, when Washington with his remnant of an army was retreating through the Jerseys, when Sir Henry Clinton was in possession of New York, and Burgoyne of Ticonderoga. The British commander had formed the plan of establishing a line of fortifications from Lake George to New York, for the purpose of cutting off the communication between the *Rebels* of the East and the South. A detachment of about a thousand British and Tories, under Col. St. Leger, was sent from Ticonderoga to carry this plan into effect, who in conformity with the true British policy of the period was re-enforced with about the same number of Indians, his Majesty's faithful allies. It became an object of the utmost importance to intercept this detachment, and break up the communication. The work was assigned by Washington to Arnold—but could not spare for this important service no more than about seven hundred men. I was in this detachment. One evening after a tedious march, we took up quarters in a little farming village, and shortly after the halt a notorious spy was brought into the camp. His name was Cuyler, a Tory and a cow boy in the employ of St. Leger. He was immediately tried by a Court Martial, and I recollect well that the famous Gen. Hull of Canada memory, (then a Major) was on the Court Martial. Proof was abundant and he was sentenced to death, and as time was pressing, he was to be executed the next morning. Cuyler was ironed, and placed in an upper chamber, in the house where Arnold quartered, and I was selected to guard the door. As the prisoner's father lived not far distant, he requested that he might be sent for; and at early dawn the old man, his wife and another son were introduced into the chamber. The meeting was a most affecting one. In the midst of their weeping, Arnold happened to pass the door, and hearing the lamentations went in. "He must die in one hour," said Arnold, and left the room. Instead of passing out of the passage, he lingered at the door, and after listening for a moment, began to pace backward and forward in the passage way, apparently in deep thought. He again went in, and again the mother entreated—"Is there no way he can be spared—can we do nothing to save his life—we will make any sacrifice, perform any service, only save my poor boy." Arnold hesitated; on perceiving which, the mother renewed her entreaties and seconded by the father and brother. He at length replied, "He can be saved, but the condition is that he shall proceed immediately to the encampment of St. Leger, and inform him that Gen. Arnold is coming with an army of four thousand men, with artillery, &c. prepared to give immediate battle."

"The prisoner professed the most cordial acquiescence. 'But you rascal,' said Arnold, 'I shall not trust you. If your brother will consent to remain as a hostage you may go; but mark me,' he continued with a tremendous oath, 'if your report does not send St. Leger upon his back track your brother's life is forfeit.' All acquiesced in this but the brother, who demurred at the conditions; distrusting perhaps the fidelity of the spy, as well as his skill in framing a report that should produce the desired effect. The entreaties of the mother prevailed here also, and her ingenuity aided the spy in framing his story. Arnold perceiving that the matter was arranged left the room. He had eyed me during this scene as I stood looking in at the half opened door, and as he passed me only remarked 'you know your duty.' The father and mother retired. In a few moments an officer came and transferred the irons from one to the other of the brothers, and both were left in the room. A movement among the men below convinced me that arrangements were making to clear the coast. An old woman brought

a knapsack and placed it beside the door of the prison room, and presently put into it a slice of pork and half a loaf of bread. I retired to a nook, so that I yet could see all that was going on. Cuyler presently shouldered the knapsack, passed out, and after dodging from the corner house to the barn, skulked to the woods, which were near by.

"Arnold was confident of the success of the artifice. Having heard from his spy that St. Leger was in the vicinity of Fort Schuyler, he took up a rapid march and the next day at noon we found ourselves in the British encampment. A most curious spectacle here presented itself. The artillery and baggage of the enemy was left scattered in the utmost confusion—not a tent was removed; and the fires were actually smoking under their kettles, which contained an excellent dinner ready cooked to our hands. They had not been gone an hour when we arrived. Our men paroled hardly the vivandiers left by our hospitable foe, gave three cheers, and then set about cleaning up the encampment.

"I afterwards learned from Cuyler the particulars of his interview with St. Leger. On his arrival he immediately repaired to the tent of the commander with his hat and coat pierced with bullet holes for the occasion. He found St. Leger surrounded with his officers and Indian chiefs, and proceeded forthwith to deliver his message; telling a horrible tale of his capture and escape; of the bullets that had grazed his cheek and pierced his coat; and withal that Arnold was coming on like a chafed tiger, with a force sufficient to swallow them up. He had not finished his tale when the Indian Chiefs slunk away in terror and anger to convey the tidings to their followers. They had been promised much booty with little fighting; and now with a prospect of bloody fighting and no booty, they broke out into open mutiny. The panic spread from the Indians and officers to the common soldiers, and nothing could now restrain them. They made their escape in the most terrible confusion, with barely arms in their hands."

The above affair, although trivial in itself when compared with many others, resulted in most important events; and was one of the first of that train of circumstances which indicated a turn in the tide of affairs favorable to the American cause in the great struggle for our Independence.

From the Somerset Journal.
Diseased Tongues in Horses and Cattle.

Having heard much of this disease under a multitude of names, and that it was raging in almost every town I passed through in a late tour through the counties of Oxford, Kennebec and Somerset, I have taken every opportunity to examine it, as well as the various popular modes of treatment both for prevention and cure.

I had the good fortune to examine two animals in company with two medical gentlemen who stand deservedly high in the profession—one of whom had seen and prescribed for these animals from the first appearance of the disorder. From the various useless and inefficient remedies which are filling the newspapers, I am induced to give the result of my own investigation, aided by the observations of the above gentlemen, in the hope that a more rational and efficient treatment may be the means of saving some of these valuable animals.

Symptoms. The animal is observed to refuse its customary food, to look gaunt, and to tremble very much, especially after drinking a small quantity of cold water. In most cases there is more saliva about the mouth than natural. On examining the inside there are sometimes a bluish over the whole surface, resembling the flesh of the salmon. In new cases; there are crimson spots on the tongue from the point some inches back on its edges and upper surface. Some of these soon turn black and separate from the parts beneath, forming an ill conditioned ulcer, discharging a yellow unhealthy matter, forming precisely what would be called a gangrenous ulcer in the human species.

Of the causes I know little or nothing. Whether the disease be local or general may admit a question; but one thing is certain, derangement of the organs of digestion either precedes or accompanies it. The animal does not always loathe food, but appears to suffer so much pain in taking it as to let it fall from his mouth rather than support the irritation it causes the tongue and mouth.

Treatment.—The ulcers should be stimulated so as to produce if possible a healthy healing action. There are a great variety of washes which will answer this purpose. I will mention a variety for the convenience of those who have not every thing at hand.

1. White Vitrol one ounce. Water two quarts.
2. P. Alum one ounce. Water two quarts.
3. Lunar Caustic quarter of an ounce. Water two quarts.
4. Cayenne Pepper one drachm. Water 2 quarts.

Stimulating physic should be given so as to keep the animal loose.
Castor Oil half pint, or any common oil or melted lard, Spits. Turpentine one gill, with as much milk and molasses as will fill a junk bottle is a proper dose for a horse or an ox—to be repeated in eight hours if the first does not operate.

In drenching an animal never pour through the nose, as many have been thus instantly strangled.
A decoction of Thoroughwort with Glauber's Salts and Molasses forms a good Cathartic.

Card and Rub often, blanket and bed well with straw.

Food.—If the animal has any inclination to eat hay or oats chop the hay and pour hot water on it—boil the oats. If he will drink gravel give two to four quarts at a time two or three times a day, made of rye meal or oil cake. If they will not drink it, use a horn or bottle to drench.

As to the various nostrums for prevention, such as assafoetida &c.—those who depend upon them will find them of about as much use as a red string tied round the neck. For this purpose I shall give my own stock as many roots such as potatoes, turnips and carrots as I can furnish. I shall boil their grain as a matter of economy as well as health—occasionally I shall put in some salts or antimony or a handful of wood ashes. I have said nothing of bleeding, nor do I think it will be often useful at this season unless the fever should be ardent.

Note.—The 1 and 4 may be improved by 2 tea spoonfuls of oil of Vitrol.

JAMES BATES.
Norridgewock, Feb. 3, 1833.

CLAIMS OF SOCIETY ON YOUNG MEN.

Another thing demanded of you by society is *upright and virtuous character*. If a young man is loose in his principles and habits; if he lives without plan and without object, spending his time in idleness and pleasure; there is more hope of a fool than of him. He is sure to become a worthless character, and a pernicious member of society. He forgets his high destination as a rational, immortal being. He degrades himself to a level with a brute; and is not only disqualified for all the various duties of life, but proves himself a nuisance and a curse to all with whom he is connected.

Every unprincipled, wicked man is an enemy to society. And a virtuous community knows how to punish such characters. They are not respected; they are not patronized; confidence and support are withheld from them; and they are left, neglected and despised, to float down with the common herd to perdition. No young man can hope to rise in society, or act worthily his part in life, without a fair moral character. The basis of such a character is virtuous principle; or a deep fixed sense of moral obligation, sustained and invigorated by the fear and love of God. The man who possesses such a character can be trusted. Integrity, truth, benevolence, justice, are not with him words without meaning; he knows and he feels their sacred import, and aims in the whole tenor of his life, to exemplify the virtues they express. Such a man has decision of character; he knows what is right, and is firm in doing it. Such a man has independence of character; he thinks and acts for himself, and is not to be made a fool of to serve the purposes of party. Such a man has true worth of character; and his life is a blessing to himself, to his family, to society and to the world.

Aim, then, my friends, to attain this character; aim at virtue and moral excellence. This is the first, the indispensable qualification of a good citizen. It imparts life and strength and beauty, not only to individual character, but to all the institutions and interests in society. It is indeed the dew and the rain that nourish the vine and the fig tree by which we are shaded and refreshed.—*Hawes.*

Edward Hector, who died on the 3d inst. in Pennsylvania, a colored man, aged 90, was a veteran of the Revolutionary War. At the Battle of Brandywine he had charge of an ammunition wagon, attached to Col. Proctor's regiment, and when the American army was obliged to retreat, an order was given by the proper officer to those having charge of the wagons, to abandon them to the enemy, and save themselves by flight. The heroic reply of the deceased was uttered in the true spirit of the revolution: "The enemy shall not have my team," said he—"I will save my horses or perish myself." He instantly started on his way, and as he proceeded, amid the confusion of the surrounding scene he calmly gathered up, and placed in his wagon, a few strands of arms which had been left on the field, by the retreating soldiers, and safely retired with wagon, team and all, in the face of the victorious foe. It is a circumstance somewhat remarkable, says Poulson, that his wife, to whom he had been married upwards of fifty years, and who attended his funeral in perfect health, suddenly expired about an hour after returning from his grave.—[Boston Jour.

Quick Business.—Mr. Samuel Peterson, a clever, good natured, widowed Dutchman, aged 70, from New Jersey, came in town day before yesterday for the purpose of procuring a house keeper. He applied to the Intelligencer Office in Chambers street, and was soon furnished with a tidy looking widow lady, aged about 59. The old man was very much pleased, paid his "Intelligence fee," and conducted his house keeper to the "Railroad House," from whence he intended to be embarked for New Jersey. They were shown into a room in the inn, where the old gentleman, calling for a pipe of tobacco, seated himself on a sofa, and began to cast "sheep's eyes" at the lady, who had taken her position on a chair nearly opposite to him. After remaining in a "silent mood," for some ten or fifteen minutes, the old man carelessly remarked, "Val den I tink dis plan of house keeping ish not a very good plan," "I too," said the lady. "I tink it dosh give people a great chance to tell bad stories," continued the old man, knocking the ashes from his pipe. "I too," replied the "house keeper." "I had much rather be married," said the old man, striking the pipe across the arm of the sofa with a force which sent the bowl, and part of the stem to the other side of the room. "I too," returned the lady. We did not learn the rest of the conversation; but about sundown the old gentleman sent us the following:

Married. On the 16th, by the Rev. Mr. John Power, Mr. Samuel Peterson, of Kingston, N. J. to Miss Sophia Griffin of this city. [N. Y. Sun.

Women, in the course of action, describe a smaller circle than men; but the perfection of a circle consists not in its dimensions, but in its correctness. There may be here and there a soaring female, who looks down with disdain on the paltry affairs of "this dim speck called earth," who despises order and regularity, as indications of a grovelling spirit. But a sound mind judges directly contrary. The larger the capacity, the wider is the sweep it takes in. A sensible woman loves to imitate that order which is stamped on the whole creation of God. All the operations of nature are uniform, even in their changes, and regular in their infinite variety. [Athenian.

NYM AND THE FOOTPAD. Corporal Nym clings to his cash (when he gets any) like a paragraphist to a "shocking accident," or a broker to his "premium."—The other day while travelling from Boston to Lowell, he was stopped by a footpad, who demanded his money, in the politest terms imaginable.

"My dear sir," quoth the corporal, "you are barking up the wrong sapling. You don't know me, I presume."

"I have not the honor."

"Well, then, I am a printer!"

The footpad was off. "D—d dry picking then, I know!"—[Lowell Journal.

Mr. George Kermer of Pennsylvania relates the following anecdote of President Jackson:—On one occasion the General expressed to some of his friends his determination to come out against the Bank. They remonstrated against this measure, but without effect. They then begged of him to put it off for another year. "How," replied the General, (and George suited the action to the word), "how do you know I'll live another year? and God knows I could not lay quiet in my grave, if I had not, while living, used every effort to put down this monster of iniquity."

A young Frenchman, son of a merchant in Paris, has lately published the memoirs of his life, which begin in the following curious manner: "I am the son of Pierre Bertrand, & Co."

Com. Barron has invented a *steam plough* which will destroy, if necessary all classes of war ships, which may venture in our bays, sounds and rivers. What next?

[From the Boston Morning Post.]
WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1831.

Sufficient for the day are the glimpses thereof. I cannot think of turning back to yesterday to take any reflections even from Georgia's setting sun, though I cannot forget its splendor—but must content myself with glancing at the perihelion that rose upon it to-day. I must follow the revolutions of the political kaleidoscope—fortunate if I can give you even a clue to its many colors, and satisfied if I can impart even a glimpse by which you can discriminate them.

Who shall compare Mr. Forsyth with Mr. Sprague? I am sensible that my prejudices are strong; but those who know me will allow that my predilections are not weak. My pride for the honor of New England, I trust, will balance my partisan prejudice against a due estimation of the talents of her sons. But however this may be, I know that public opinion will audit, and must settle the account.

I have heard so many mere *apologies* for an argument against the removal of the deposits that the best argument that could now be offered would need an apology; and when even Mr. Webster has only hazarded opinions, what can we hope from Mr. Sprague's arguments? I have hitherto entertained—the hallucination on

the West India trade excepted—a favorable opinion of Mr. Sprague's logic; but in the present case he is not much to be censured—for he has had to argue without premises, & draw his deductions from his imagination. He commenced and concluded to-day, what I dare say will be considered by his *clique*, a fine speech; but what will be considered the best point in it is, that it occupied only a day.

I believe that I have read, purely from my esteem for his talents—and he is a man of acknowledged talents—every speech he has made since he has been in the Senate; and I must acknowledge, though I am sorry to admit it, that this, though the most florid, is the most feeble of all. It was all foliage, and no fruit—except a few prickly-pears, that would require the eloquence of old Nick himself, to persuade one to eat them; and I doubt whether young Nicholas can digest them, though he has a digestion like an ostrich for anything in favor of the final "restoration."

Mr. Sprague's manner is grave, solemn, and emphatic; his language appropriate, his enunciation clear and distinct, his voice harmonious, his person pleasing; he is about the middle height, dark hair and eyes, and fair complexion. As an orator, all personal attributes are in his favor; and if you listen to him *without reflection*, during such a speech as he delivered to-day, you would probably, nay, unquestionably, be highly gratified. Yet, if you called to mind for a moment, Mr. Forsyth's courteous manner, and respectful language, you would blush for the Senator of New England, that he exhibited specimens of each so glaringly counter to both.

I believe he effects to imitate Mr. Webster, in his attempts at sarcasm; it is only the attempt of the pigmy trying to wield the "warrior's beam." David had too much sense to put on a giant's armour; the Senator had better imitate him; he cannot wear a giant's armour, nor wield his weapons.

He commenced his speech by an unwarrantable assertion, that the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Forsyth) had said that this was a question about the renewal charter, while he argued altogether a different question; this was followed by a Latin quotation of Virgil's monster, and succeeded by a *heavily* figure in rhetoric, by which he compared the State Banks to a whole caravan of wild beasts let loose upon society. He captured this figure, I presume, from a *jeu d'esprit* I saw in a Maine paper, where a boy told his father, that the reason money was scarce, was, that the caravan had carried it all away.

The first point he made in his argument, was that the Bank was created solely as a fiscal agent to the Government; but he did not tell us why the Bank gave the Government one million and a half of dollars for begetting it. In this country we generally pay our agents for serving us; and rarely expect a million and a half from them for the privilege granted of bestowing their services. In England, we know a servant pays for his place and thus supports his master, by spending his guests. This ancient custom in this country, has not yet, I trust, become a vested right—though it is contended it is a *chartered* one.

The honorable Senator expatiated on idols and idolatry—military chieftains—Caesars and Napoleons—said there were some in the Senate who did not bow the knee to Baal—and he might have added, a good many who bowed to no images of clay—said Mr. Adams was not worshipped. Mr. A. was present, and did not deny it; so I suppose it was all true; he told us how many Washington and Jefferson turned out of office—and how many Jackson did not leave in—complimented Judge Marshall—and alluding to a reference Mr. Forsyth made to his opinion against the Bank, said that probably the reason the honorable gentleman from Georgia did not recollect where to find the opinion was that he had never seen it—for he himself had never before heard of it—had tried in vain to find it, and presumed there was no such in existence; whereupon Mr. Forsyth rose in the most courteous manner, and with the most winning grace and tone, read the Chief Justice's opinion against the Bank, which was, in substance, "that not less than seven Directors constituted a board; and if any money was loaned, or any business transacted by a less number, it was a violation of the charter."

Mr. Sprague, in his peroration, confessed that he was an ardentist—and borrowed Mr. Ames's figure, about making his "voice heard in every log-house beyond the mountains," to round the period of his conclusion.

On the whole (this was quite a brilliant oration—not an argument)—all I have said to the contrary notwithstanding. I admonish the opposition, however, not to exhaust the vocabulary of enunciation upon it—for they will have nothing left for Mr. Webster.

Mr. Grundy has the floor to-morrow. Mr. Sprague stole the march of him to-day by a Yankee trick, that I never before saw played in the Senate—the great temple of collective wisdom; he passed across the chamber about fifteen minutes before Mr. Forsyth concluded, and whispering to Mr. Grundy, very civilly and hypocritically, took a seat immediately behind Mr. F. and next to Mr. G. When Mr. F. concluded, Mr. Sprague bobs up, and moves for

an adjournment—Mr. G. rising at the same time. Here was a scene! a specimen of Senatorial dignity! Mr. G. seemed to blush at this opposition courtesy; the Vice President had to settle the question of propriety, and wishing to give no cause of complaint to the courteous and generous opposition, gave the Hon. Senator from Maine the floor. Mr. Grundy will floor him to-morrow, if he thinks his argument worth a hit over the scone.

Mr. Archer, of Virginia, attempted to make a speech in the House; he talked, and talked, and folded his arms, and paused, and rubbed his forehead, and looked at his notes, and leaned against his desk, and same to a dead halt. Something he had taken into his stomach, it is said, had gone into his head, and "removed the deposits" there; his cranium could not discount a single idea. The House were quite mystified; and, after some minutes of doubt, apprehension, and perplexity, a motion for adjournment was made and carried.

REIS EFFENDI.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, FEBRUARY 18, 1834.

We suppose our readers are by this time tired of being told that the debate on the removal of the deposits continues to be the principal matter of interest in Congress. Certain it is that we are heartily tired with finding all our papers filled with little else than this subject. Every petition, Resolution or memorial that is presented, relating to this subject, and they are numerous, offers an opportunity which is not neglected of indicting a speech. Every failure that takes place no matter from what cause, is attributed to the removal of the deposits. Extravagance, idleness and knavery are no longer injurious to those who indulge in them; the removal of the deposits is an ample excuse for every delinquency, crimes and misfortunes are no longer known. We are not disposed to doubt or deny that much real distress exists among that class of the community who do business on credit, and that its effects are felt also by others. These evils are repeated and magnified by those interested in producing and continuing this state of things, and the advocates of the Bank in Congress announce that the debate shall not terminate and no definite action shall be had upon the subject until the government shall retrace its steps and submit to the terms of President Biddle. The object of the friends of the Bank is now openly avowed to be the recharter of that institution, and the present suffering of the people is to be used as the means of extorting that boon from Congress. Unable to obtain it by fair means they are now determined to use all the power that money can give to compel the people to petition for and Congress to grant a recharter. The cries of its victims are hailed as the voice of the people, and the groans of the ruined are sweet music in the ears of the friends of the Bank. We would most willingly leave this question to the voice of the people, which has already been more than once heard on this subject, but do not let us mistake the shrieks of a few victims for the deliberate opinion of the people. The people would pass resolutions in favor of the removal of the deposits and against the recharter of the Bank by a greater majority they were passed by our Legislature. If we yield to the enemy now we cannot recover our liberty but through scenes of revolution and blood. We fear that we may weary the patience of our readers by a frequent recurrence to this subject, but it continues to be one of absorbing interest throughout the country and therefore deserving the attention of all.

Our own Legislature are advancing slowly, and there appears to be no immediate prospect of finishing the business before them. We understand that it is not expected that they will rise before the middle of March. They have materials enough before them, on which to employ themselves for some time to come. Besides a mass of local matters and private claims there are attempts making to revise, repeal or amend almost every important law now to be found on our Statute books. If all the orders introduced to enquire into the expediency of amending or abolishing existing laws were collected together, we should find that almost the whole of our system of jurisprudence has been under revision. That inconveniences and evils exist, no one acquainted with the practical operations of the laws will deny, but it requires a skillful hand and some acquaintance not only with the wishes and interests of the people, but with the practical operations of laws, their connexion and dependencies to so modify them as to retain all that is valuable, and yet avoid every possible evil that may result from. We give to most of our legislators credit for good intentions, and rather fear their want of judgment and experience. Too frequent changes are in themselves an evil, which can only be compensated by some positive and certain good to be obtained.

Fixe. A School House in the northerly part of this town took fire on Wednesday last, and was entirely consumed. The fire was discovered soon after the school had been dismissed at night, and burned so rapidly that no part of the books or contents could be saved. The fire is supposed to have commenced in the roof.

23d CONGRESS—1st SESSION.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Jan. 3.

Mr. SHEPLEY presented the resolutions of a large number of the citizens of Portland adverse to a change of the mode collecting the revenue from credit to cash, and also, disapproving of the course of the Secretary of the Treasury in removing the deposits; which was read, referred to the committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

On presenting these resolutions, Mr. Shepley observed, that the signers were known to him to be gentlemen of great respectability, although differing from him in opinion in relation to many matters contained in those resolutions. It may not be improper to remark, that they do not assume to represent the City of Portland, but only of a large number of its citizens.

The resolutions were read and referred to the committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Shepley rose and said—

Mr. President, I ask leave to present certain resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Maine, expressing the opinion of that Legislature in relation to the Bank of the United States; to the cause of the distress upon the commercial community; and to the removal of the public deposits; and instructing her Senators to oppose a restoration of the deposits, and a renewal of the charter of the Bank.

On presenting these resolutions, I ask the indulgence of the Senate for a few moments, to state that the State of Maine, presenting a seacoast of more than 800 miles in extent, and rivers of no inconsiderable magnitude extending from the sea shore far into the interior of the State, and there connecting themselves with large inland bodies of water; and a very large tract of land, covered with forest timber trees, portions of which are annually felled, floated on these waters, and manufactured into building materials, and transported to market; and having also extensive quarries of limestone and marble, which are worked, and the lime and marble shipped to a market; she is deeply interested in trade, commerce, exchange, and a sound currency. So great are the quantities of these materials, and of domestic manufactures; and so extensive her intercourse with the British provinces, and with the other States, that her coasting trade is very valuable. Her tonnage employed in that trade, and other commerce, is to such an amount, that there are now, it is believed, but two States whose tonnage is greater. Much of the success of her industries and very enterprising people depends upon the successful prosecution of this trade and commerce; and her people must therefore be supposed to understand their own interests.

Little more than five years ago, and but one out of nine of her electoral votes was given to the present Chief Magistrate. At the last election, the whole vote of the State was given to him.

The resolutions now offered were passed in her House of Representatives by a vote of 119 to 53—and in her Senate by a vote of 22 to 2. The election of the members it is true took place before the removal of the deposits, but the persons elected remained among the people who elected them until after the discussion of the question commenced here; and they carried with them the opinions of the people whom they represented; and those opinions are embodied in their resolutions. These facts show that a large majority of the people of Maine do not regard the conduct of the President in the manner that my colleague does.

What he understands to be an accumulation of power in the Executive by the exercise of the veto power as it is called, they understand to be a prostration of power attempted to be accumulated. They have seen the President exercise a power given to him by the constitution to break down that assumption of power which would control and manage the internal improvements of the States. They have seen him exercise the same power to prostrate a bank charter, calculated to control their own moneyed concerns, and to bring them, and all their great and growing interests within its influence, and to enable it to brighten or blacken its prospects at its will. They desire to be delivered from such a power; and hence the vote of these resolutions. The other topics alluded to by my colleague, have all been discussed, and an opinion formed upon them in Maine, and that opinion is so distinctly made known in these resolutions, that it is not necessary, that I should say anything respecting them. I concur in all the opinions expressed in those resolutions.

Mr. SARAGUE said that he was always disposed to be governed by the voice of the people when expressed. That while the resolutions of the Legislature of Maine emanated from that body in a party character almost exclusively, the resolutions from the city of Portland spoke the voice of the people of that city, that they were suffering serious distress and embarrassment. While he differed in opinion from the Legislature of Maine, a body for which he entertained great respect, and also for his honorable colleague, yet he was always ready and willing to render an account to the people for his public acts.

Mr. Shepley, in reply, said he would only state a fact or two—all the representatives of the city of Portland were among the 119 voting for the resolutions—that all the Senators from the county of Cumberland, in which that city is situated, were also among the number of Senators who voted for them—that one of the Senators from Kennebec county, and an opponent to the administration, asked to be excused from voting on the ground that he was of opinion that the President had assumed a power that did not belong to him, and yet he could not vote to restore the deposits, thinking it would be inexpedient.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Feb. 3.

After the reading of the journal, the several States being called for the presentation of memorials, &c.—

Mr. PARKS rose and said that by the courtesy of his colleagues, he had to present to the House certain resolutions from the Legislature of the State of Maine, in relation to the recent removal of the deposits, and the question of rechartering the Bank of the United States.

These resolutions went to justify the course pursued by the administration in that removal and showed that they were opposed to any recharter of that Bank. He took leave to say, that the Legislature of that State was composed of 186 members in the House of Representatives, and of 25 in the Senate. These resolutions had been passed in the House of Representatives by the large vote of 119 to 53, and through the Senate by a vote of 22 to 2; and he believed they were passed by a body of men as able, as intelligent, and patriotic, and as true to the principles of the Union.

This respectable body, then, came forward to state, that in their opinion, the Bank was unconstitutional, and they believed this, because they thought that Congress had no power given to them by the constitution to grant such a charter, holding that all powers not expressly granted by the constitution, are reserved to the several States. They further believe, that upon this question of removal of the deposits now depends, and it is identical with, the recharter of the Bank; and that if the Bank be improper, their restoration would be improper. Thus believing, they had instructed their Senators and requested their Representatives in Congress to oppose the restoration of the deposits, and the renewal of the charter of the United States Bank.

They also believe that the distress which has been brought upon our commercial communities, has been produced by the improper action of the Bank upon the public, with a view to cause discontent at the recent measures of Government, and thus force from Congress a restoration of the deposits. It was evident then, that if the Bank, by producing this distress, was successful in their object—when she would think the proper moment had arrived for her to do so, to ask for a renewal of the charter—she would only have to put the machinery in motion, rack her victims, and through the agonizing throes thus produced, compel Congress to yield to her application. Thus yielding once to her, it would only be a prelude to their yielding again. He therefore felt with them that the present was the time to meet the question and resist it.

The Legislature of his State were the advocates of State rights. They fully adopted the doctrines put forth by the State of Virginia, and they believed if the Bank should prove successful in throwing her golden chains around them, the words State rights, nullification, and secession, would be mere terms, more fit to be bandied about by the lips of children than to be used by freemen.

Mr. SMITH, of Maine, said—I hold in my hand a communication in the shape of resolutions passed at a public meeting holden in the city of Portland, in the District which I have the honor to represent on this floor. They relate to the existing state of the currency in this country, and to the removal of the public deposits from the Bank of the United States. They also embody a request, that the Representatives from Maine would cause them to be laid before this House, and give their support to them.

In compliance with that part of the request which asks to have them laid before this House, I beg leave to lay them upon your table. In relation to the other part, which asks my support of them, I feel constrained to decline. With the permission of the House I will briefly advert to some of the reasons why I do so decline.

It will be observed in one of the Resolutions the alleged distress in the money market is attributed to the measures of the national Government in the removal of the public deposits from the Bank of the United States. This resolution proceeds to say—that the removal of the public money from the Bank of the United States has had a tendency to derange the currency of the country, and to produce the embarrassments which now exist in the money market, for the Bank having curtailed its accommodations to the public over \$9,000,000 in the five months preceding the first of January, has not only withdrawn that large amount from circulation, but has produced a corresponding curtailment in the accommodations of the State Banks, and thus increased the evil and created alarm throughout the whole commercial community.

Sir, said Mr. S. that there exists a pressure in the money market of that region whence these resolutions have emanated, is not for me to deny. That it is attributable, properly to the removal of the deposits from the United States Bank, is a proposition to which I cannot assent. And I think that in the resolution itself, to which I have adverted, an argument is

embodied, which illustrates to every candid mind the fallacy of such a conclusion. In order to show the tendency of the measure complained of, reference is had to the operations of the Bank for five months preceding the first of January last. This reference, sir, embraces a period of two months anterior to the existence of the measures complained of. The fact that the authors of these resolutions felt compelled thus to go back of the period when that measure first existed, in order to prove the tendency of it after it existed, and in order to trace the existing state of things home to it, is to my mind a satisfactory exposure of the fallacy of the reasoning upon which these resolutions rest.

In another of these resolutions it is said, that the pressure in the finances of the country is so great, that an union of all parties existed to give utterance to them. In yet another of them, however, we are told, that they express only the opinions of "a portion" of the citizens of Portland. Sir, this was prudent. If they had undertaken more—if they had assumed to attribute these opinions to the generality of the citizens of Portland or to the generality of the citizens of Cumberland District, I am sure that the rush of the multitude would have been down upon them, and their feeble utterance would have been drowned by popular acclamation of an opposite import, ere they could have reached this hall of legislation.

Sir, I have had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the political history and opinions of all the gentlemen whose names are associated with these resolutions. And, sir, I am pleased to say—I am pleased in being able to say, that with a single exception, there is not an individual among them who has not been from the beginning, either opposed to all the leading measures of the present national administration, or a friend of the Bank of the United States. A majority of them, sir, have had their names associated no less distinctly with every measure of opposition to the present administration, which has been at any time concerted in the City of Portland. If they had now presented themselves in any other attitude than that of hostility to the measure complained of, it would have excited my surprise. I must admit, sir, still, that I feel surprise at the association of two or three of these names with these resolutions. Not, sir, that the gentlemen to whom I allude exhibit new evidences of their opposition to the administration; but I am surprised at it from other considerations. I am surprised, because I know them to be directors of a Bank in the City of Portland which was among the first and swiftest of the Banks to make application to the Treasury Department for the keeping of these same public deposits and before their removal from the U. S. Bank. I hold in my hand, sir, a copy of the official application of the Bank of which the gentlemen alluded to are directors, tendering the services of their Bank to the Government, and thus encouraging and inducing the very removal now complained of! Sir, it cannot be doubted that these gentlemen then regarded this measure as necessary, just and patriotic. Then, sir, they regarded this measure as to use the language of the gentlemen from S. Carolina, (Mr. McDuffie), "as fair a thing as ever was."

But now, sir, the deposits having been removed, and these gentlemen having found that another Bank in Portland has been preferred by the Government to their own, for keeping these deposits, the measure of removal is censured by them and condemned, and they gravely resolve in public meeting that it is destructive of the commerce and business of the country, or, to use the language of the gentleman from South Carolina, they declare it to be "all a piece of villainous chicanery!"

Sir, with the views which I entertain of these resolutions, I cannot do more than to move that they be laid upon the table, and be printed, with the application of the Exchange Bank of Portland for the deposits. [These resolutions were in favor of the restoration of the deposits, and have heretofore been published.]

Tuesday, Feb. 4.—Message of the President to both Houses of Congress.

The following Message from the President of the United States was received by Mr. Donnell, his private Secretary:—

To the Senate and House of Representatives—

I deem it my duty to communicate to Congress the recent conduct of the Bank of the U. States, in refusing to deliver the books, papers, and funds in its possession, relating to the execution of the Act of Congress of June 7th, 1832, entitled an act supplementary to the "Act for the relief of certain surviving Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution." The correspondence reported by the Secretary of War, and hereafter with transmitted, will show the grounds assumed by the Bank to justify its refusal to make the transfer directed by the War department. It does not profess to claim the privilege of this agency as a right secured to it by contract, nor as a benefit conferred by the Government, but as a burden from which it is willing to be relieved. It places its refusal upon the extraordinary ground that the corporation has a right to sit in judgment upon the legality of the acts of the constituted authorities, in a matter in which the stockholders are admitted to have no interest, and it impedes and defeats as far as its power will permit, the execution of the measures of the Administration, because the opinion of the corporation, upon the construction of an act of Congress, differs from that of the proper officers of the United States.

The claim of this Corporation, thus to usurp the functions of the judicial power, and to prescribe to the Executive Department the manner in which it shall execute the trust confided to it by law, is without example in the history of our country. If the acts of the public servants, who are responsible to the people for the manner in which they execute their duty, may thus be checked and controlled by an irresponsible money corporation, then, indeed, the whole frame of our Government is changed, and we have established a power in the Bank of the United States, above what we derive from the people.

It will be seen from the accompanying statement, marked A, that according to the latest accounts received from the War department, the Bank of the United States and its Branches have in their possession near about half a million of the public money, received by them under the law of 1832, which they have not yet accounted for, and which they refuse to pay over to the proper agents, for the use of those persons for whose benefit it was withdrawn from the Treasury. It is to be regretted that this attempt on the part of the Bank to guide and direct the executive upon the construction and execution of an act of Congress should have been put forward and insisted on in a case where the immediate sufferers from their conduct will be the surviving veterans of the Revolutionary war, for this evil falls exclusively upon the gallant defenders of their country, and delays and embarrasses the payment of the debt which the gratitude of the nation has awarded them, and which in many instances, is necessary for their subsistence and comfort in their declining years.

The character of the claim set up by the Bank and the interest of the parties to be immediately affected by it, make it my duty to submit the whole subject to the consideration of Congress; and I leave it to their wisdom to adopt such measures as the honor of the Government and the just claims of the individuals injured by the proceedings, may be deemed to require.

Having called for the opinion of the Attorney General on this occasion, with a view to a thorough investigation of the question which has thus been presented for my consideration, I enclose a copy of the report of that officer, and add my entire concurrence in the views he has taken.

ANDREW JACKSON.

February 4, 1834.

After a slight debate in the Senate the Message was referred to the Judiciary committee. Mr. Frelinghuysen resumed and concluded his speech, after which the whole subject of the deposits was referred to the committee on Finance, on motion of Mr. Webster, who pledged himself to make his report to-morrow on the subject. The Senate retained Mr. Clay's first resolution, and Mr. Wilkins has the floor to-morrow.

Legislature of Maine.
FOURTEENTH SESSION.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Tuesday, Feb. 11.

Mr. Jewett of Portland, from the Committee on Finance, made a report, accompanied with a Resolve, respecting the Treasury. Report accepted—Resolve twice read and passed to be engrossed. The Report and Resolve are as follows:—

The committee on Finance, who were directed by an order of the House to inquire into the expediency of providing by law a system for the management of the financial concerns of the State and the keeping the accounts of the Treasurer; also to inquire into what manner the books of the Treasurer have been kept heretofore, have attended to the duties assigned them, and have directed me to report.

That the management and direction of the pecuniary affairs of the government in all their various details, are not properly subjects of legislative enactment, but must be guarded by the economy and discretion of the Legislature, who by the provisions of the Constitution are made the guardians of the public purse, and by the talent and judgment of the Treasurer, whose duty it is to keep the books and accounts, and to render annually to the Representatives of the people a detailed statement of the operation of his Department. If it was the intention of the House to make their order imperative on the Committee to digest a system for the management of the financial concerns of the State, and embrace the same in a bill, with a view to its enactment, it will readily be conceded by all who are familiar with the subject, that a difficult if not an impracticable duty has been imposed. The object in view is reform, if the system now in use be defective; and your Committee having seen the fact, in many particulars, have endeavored to devise a plan which shall more accurately merit the name of system, after as minute an examination as the time and the nature of the subject would permit, your Committee made their objections as to the manner of keeping the books to the Treasurer, and suggested to him the alterations which in their judgement would conduce to a clearer and better understanding of his accounts, and as would be likely to meet the approbation of the Legislature, and they have received his assurances that the contemplated improvements should be made in due time, and for the future, a different method observed.

STATE OF MAINE.
Resolve respecting the Treasury.
Resolved, That the Treasurer of the State be directed to furnish the Governor and Council, at the end of each and every quarter of the year, a Trial Balance of his Books.

Resolved, That the Treasurer be required to accompany his annual Report to the Legislature with a Trial Balance of his Books as they exist on the twenty-first day of December in each year.

The system in use in the department is that of double entry, and as appears, has been scrupulously adhered to, and followed in all its details.

In the Senate Mr. Jewett was referred from Philad. States Bank, accompanied by Resolved, United States Congress. Resolved, which have

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POETRY.

(From the Edinburgh Literary Gazette.)
STANZAS.
I stood upon the sunless shore,
Beside oblivion's sea,
And saw its sluggish waves break o'er
The by-gone yesterday—
The last of the departed year
Joined in the lapse of time's career,
The past eternity.

It was a melancholy sight
To see it part from day,
And dim among the depths of night,
Fade with its dreams away;
And dark and shapeless with it go,
A thousand hopes once rich in glow,
Born in its hour's decay.

A cold thrill to my feeling taught
How much there was of mine
Gone with that year of perished thought,
And ill-delayed design—
A part, too, of the vital gleam
Quenched beneath Time's incessant strain,
A march towards decline.

From out those waves no palmy isle
Uprears its sunny head,
Where shipwreck'd Hope might light her smile;
Boundless, and drear, and dread,
The billows break without a roar,
"Nameless" is stamped upon the shore;
And "Death"—there all is dead.

And Love turns trembling from the sight,
Hiding his face with fear;
And Beauty shrinks in pale affright;
And Fame stands silent near;
And Glory's laurels shrink and die,
Changeless along one brow and eye,
But they are of despair.

All watch the last skirts of the year;
The wreck of minutes done,
In those deep waters disappear
For ever from the sun;
Leaving a dead tranquility,
As when a mighty ship at sea
Has just gone wildly down!

Public Education.—This all-engrossing theme is beginning to occupy the serious attention of the more liberal governments of Europe—particularly France and England. It is an earnest that the schoolmaster is indeed abroad, and that the great mass of mankind are likely soon to be put in possession of that richest of all treasures a sound and practical education; a right to which they have an imprescriptible claim, but of which they have been robbed or rather shut out from by the tyranny of their rulers, from immemorial time. It is a curious paradox that the Prussian Government, generally thought to be of a despotic character, should have been the first to set the noble example of diffusing equally and impartially, and to the full amount required, the advantages of instruction to every class of their subjects, poor and rich, without distinction. Their admirable system of primary, middle and normal schools is the model just adopted in all its details by the French government, from the plan as described by the famous Mr. Cousin, who was sent on a mission for that purpose to Prussia, and with the recommendation of the illustrious Minister Guizot, whose profound learning and liberal principles are so well qualified to give it efficiency. The primary or elementary schools, much more comprehensive than ours or the English, including besides the branches hitherto taught, religious and moral instruction, geography, history, gymnastics, music, drawing and penmanship. The middle schools, or next grade above, all the practical and more useful sciences. While the normal, one of which exists in each department, are exclusively devoted to the instruction and preparation of teachers for the pupils of the preceding. These teachers and schools are to be as in Prussia and in many of the United States, supported out of the contributions of each municipality—a direct tax on the people. France, in what are called the higher collegiate, or university course of gratuitous instruction in Paris by her galaxy of unrivalled professors, has for many years far outstripped the rest of the world; but the great mass of population in the provinces, that is twenty-nine out of thirty millions of inhabitants, have been almost totally deprived of the advantages even of elementary education. The particular religious tenets of the pupils are in no wise to be interfered with, and the clergy of each sect are to have a superintending direction in each municipality, so far as regards these matters. There has not hitherto been annually expended for the instruction, throughout the kingdom of France, but fifty thousand francs, or ten thousand dollars! but last year a million of francs was disbursed for this purpose, i. e. two hundred thousand dollars; whereas the State of New York alone from her school fund distributes annually over five hundred thousand dollars. The English writers strongly recommended the French and Prussian system, and think, notwithstanding the numerous primary schools, that the course of studies in them is far too limited.—[N. Y. Star.

A boy was lately asked by the catechist of the school, "who first bit the apple?" To which he replied, "I don't know—but guess 'twas our Bots, for she eats green apples like the d—l."

It is said that a man is independent who can shave himself in cold water, black his own boots, and live without tobacco. This is no hard task! He is more independent who can look his creditor in the face without blushing, or the Printer, without paying his yearly due.

[From the Athenian and Literary Gazette.] FIRE-SIDE READING.

MR. EDITOR. That there are multitudes, even in this land of plenty, who live, year after year, without becoming patrons of a public newspaper or periodical, and who, in consequence are basely ignorant of the condition of their beloved country, and the "passing tidings of the times," must be obviously manifest to every candid and observing mind. To account for this state of things, on any other principle than by attributing it to a want of knowledge of the pleasure and profit arising from the perusal of the journals of the day, were an idle not to say a useless task; for who that knows the worth of a large and handsomely printed sheet, does not like to sit, on a cool evening, when the labour of the day is over—when the mud or snow is deep, and the lowering clouds are spitting the cold drops of rain and sleet against the window, and take up the weekly sheet, containing all the news of the passing times? Reader have you not seen sparkle in the eyes of the hard-working man, when his day's work has been finished, and his comfortable supper well digested, as he seats himself and lights his cigar or well filled pipe, and takes his newspaper to ramble over "the world" it contains—he learns of elections, of wars, and rumors of wars, of insurrections, and revolutions, of earthquakes, thunders and lightnings—of the wonders of nature and of art—to see who has been noosed by hymen's knot, or gone the way of all flesh to "that bourne whence no traveller returns;"—to see him, while a curling wreath of smoke ascends and curtains his head, wander through the sheet before him, ever and anon, make his remarks on some "long yarn," or "jumping story" of the editor, and give a hearty laugh at an anecdote or pun, which occasionally, like scenes in life, are interspersed in the "world before him," while the labour of the day is forgot, and his weary limbs shake in convulsive laughter, at some Yankee guess, or Southern reckon, about the result of election, &c.—then a poetical effusion, which too often goes on ambling without rhyme or reason, arrests his attention and he soars with the poet, into the regions of *doves and love*, until his pipe drops from his hand, broken to pieces, and he gathers the scattered fragments up, muttering nonsense to such disjointed stuff; while he turns the sheet again to track some historian before him, following, perhaps, Park to the Niger, or a more modern traveller through Europe or America. Ah, reader, with what satisfaction does he not spend the evening and finish his sheet soon to retire to rest, and, perhaps dream of the coming events which his next paper may unfold to his anxious eye. Who would not wish to enjoy an uncomfortable and dreary evening thus, when the wind blows cold, and the rain descends, out of doors, while he comfortably seated by a cheerful fire-side within, which burns bright and clear? Then, after reading his paper, what images strike his fancy—he can muse loosely on a thousand flights of imagination—sitting by his fire he can remark the gentle agitations of the flames—he can, perchance, eye the mouse that listens at the knot-hole, and then runs quick across the hearth, or dwell on the singing of the wood when the heat drives out the sap, for in the fire he has the softest colours, and the sweetest and most varied undulations—the cooing of the hot coals, the roaring of the flame, and in the gentle music of the green stick, which singing in soft strains makes a fairy melody to his meditations.

Loss of Character. A respectable farmer in Ross-shire, travelling a short distance on horseback, having occasion to cross the river Couan, found on the stream a young woman also desirous of getting across. She informed the farmer that she was in search of a situation, and had an excellent character from her last place. As the river was high, the good natured farmer took the girl up behind him on his horse, and conveyed her over the water. Unfortunately, however, the written certificate fell out of the young woman's bosom where she had placed it for safety, and was carried off by the stream. She was in distress at this mishap, till her kind conductor assured her that he would give her a character; and his pledge he redeemed, on their arrival at a house on the opposite side, in the following brief but pithy words:—"Sept. 10, 1833. These certify that the bearer, Peggy McKenzie, lost her character this day, while crossing the river Couan with me, Andrew Munro." We need hardly add, that this very equivocal statement was given in perfect good faith and sincerity.—The girl accepted it with many thanks, but was soon afterwards convinced that the honest farmer's words did not correspond with his intentions, and that she required what was difficult to obtain, a new character.

Lieutenant Farewell, of the Navy, was induced, for the sake of carrying on a trade with the natives, to fix himself at the Bay of Natal, on the coast of Africa, under the sovereignty of a chief named Chaka, one of the most inhuman and monstrous characters that ever existed. The account of him by the Lieutenant appears scarcely credible. He puts to death men, women, and children, who oppose him; he keeps twelve hundred concubines, and those of whom he becomes tired he distributes among his officers. He suffers no one to see him eat or drink; his chiefs approach in a crawling attitude, and if any one should laugh, or smile, or cough, or sneeze, he is put to death. One ugly person disturbed the serenity of his features, he called, "Take that man away and slay him; he makes me laugh."—[Quarterly Review.

Snuff Takers. It is vain to laugh at and ridicule snuff takers. What the anchor is to a ship in a storm, the snuff box is to a snuff taker in the direst affliction. We once read of a lady who devoured such cart loads of this noxious weed, that whenever she shook her handkerchief out of the window in a windy day it would always set the neighborhood to sneezing and rubbing their eyes. This is a true bill.—[Pawtucket Chronicle.

"I know well enough," said a country fellow, "where fresh fish comes from, but where they catch these 'ere salt fish, I'll be handed if I can tell."

A person asked an Irishman, why he wore his stockings the wrong side outwards? Who answered, "because there is a hole on t'other side."



TO THE AFFLICTED. D. STANLEY

THE DULCIFIED VEGETABLE COMPOUND & DEOBSTRUENT PILLS.

A SAFE and efficient medicine for all those laboring under diseases of the Lungs, such as Coughs, Catarrhs, Group, Asthma, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the throat and organs of the chest. This medicine has been singularly powerful in cases of bleeding from the Lungs, and as a preventative of Consumption. It is purely a vegetable composition, principally of native plants, and acts as a general stimulant of the digestive organs and as a corrector of the impurity of the blood and fluids necessary to good and perfect health. Hence it has been found exceedingly valuable in cases of general debility; also in Liver complaints, such as Jaundice, Rheumatism, as well as in the disorders peculiar to females. It is prepared and put up in the nicest manner by the inventor, E. HOLMES, M. D., who was first led to its use by ascertaining its efficacy upon himself in cough, spitting of blood and pain in the chest, and it has since been administered to hundreds with unparalleled success.

Each bottle is accompanied by a box of pills enclosed in a pamphlet giving directions for its use—also certificates as to efficacy, &c. Price \$1.50. Apply to DAVID STANLEY, Winthrop, Maine, Sole General Agent for the United States, to whom all orders may be sent (Post Paid) to the following gentlemen, who are appointed Agents: Turner, Cyrus Clark & Co.; Buckfield, Ephraim Atwood & Co.; Paris, Alfred Andrews; Norwich, Smith & Bennett; Watford, Jewell J. Gerry; Yreboing, Eben. Howe; Hibernia, Simeon Perkins; Livermore, Wm. H. Bretton, Jr. Winthrop, Jan. 24, 1834. 7w25

The Novelist's Magazine.

THE anxiety to bring into activity the talent of the country induced the publishers of the NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE to offer a premium of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the best Novel on a National Subject, for that publication. But by the Report of the committee, which is subjoined, the manuscripts submitted to their perusal are not of that character which would warrant the award of that premium. The time is therefore fast passing, and the amount, which it is to be hoped, will induce native talent to exertion.—"The undersigned, a committee selected for that purpose, have examined a number of Manuscript Novels, offered as competitors for a premium proposed to be given by the publishers of the Novelist's Magazine, to the author of the best Novel, on a National Subject." "While the undersigned are of opinion that several of the Novels submitted to their inspection, possess considerable merit, they do not think any of them is altogether such a description as would warrant them in awarding the Premium."

DAVID PAUL BROWN.
JOSEPH R. CHANDLER.
WILLIAM PERKINS.
RICHARD PENN SMITH.
ROBERT EWING.
JOHN MUSGRAVE.
MORTON MEMICHAEL.

There is no country which, for the time of its civilized and political existence, offers so wide and untrodden a field for the enterprise of the Novelist as this—and it is, not alone the interest, but the duty of those who possess mind for the task, to occupy the field of competition, and thus to establish their own reputation, and to promote that of his country. Independent of the national inducement, the attention of the literary aspirant is directed to the following:—In order to assist in advancing American Literature, and give the readers of the Novelist's Magazine, a share in the advantage of meritorious talent, which the country possesses, the Publishers of that work, satisfied that the best way to promote talent is to reward it, offer a Premium of

\$750,
TO THE AUTHOR OF
THE BEST NOVEL,
Upon a National subject—to be presented on or before the first of April, 1834.

This Premium will be awarded by a chosen Committee; and the successful Work will be printed in handsome book-form, corresponding with the best London Editions of popular Novels, in order that the manner of its publication may correspond with the merit of the Author. The competitor for the Premium will understand that, in addition to the SEVEN HUNDRED and FIFTY DOLLARS, he will be entitled to FIFTY DOLLARS for every Thousand Copies of the Work which may be sold, during the continuation of the copyright, or FIVE DOLLARS for every Hundred; which when competent talent is exercised on the Work, it is not unlikely to produce a fair remuneration.

The Manuscript for competition must be delivered by the first of April, under an envelope, addressed to C. Alexander & Co., and accompanied by a sealed letter, communicating the Author's name, which shall remain unopened, except in the case of the successful competitor. To the others, the manuscripts and signatures will be returned, by calling according to the address.

The new and very popular Novel, entitled "Village Belles," is now in course of publication for the Novelist's Magazine—and will be issued in the next Number of that Work. It is a production of more than ordinary excellence, and will be read with much interest and anxiety. It may also be proper to say that Subscribers to the Novelist's Magazine, in the course of the Work, obtain a uniform edition of the Writings of Mr. James, the acknowledged inheritor of the genius of Sir Walter Scott;—and also of the works of the leading literary characters of the day, among whom are Bulwer, Banim, &c. &c. The Publishers of Newspapers, exchanging with the NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE, are requested to give the above a few insertions, and in future to address their papers to the ATHENIAN and Literary Gazette, by which promptness of delivery is secured, as well as an extension of postage. Philadelphia, Nov. 27, 1833.

BLANKS FOR SALE, by
ISAAC MARLOW,
Paris-Hill, Oct. 9, 1834

Sheriff's Sale.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder therefor, at the Store of Ezra T. Russell, of Bethel, on Saturday the fifteenth day of March next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, all the right in equity which Moses Bisbee, Junior, of Bethel, in the County of Oxford, Blacksmith, has to redeem the Lot of land numbered thirteen, in the eighth Range of Lots situated in said Bethel, the same being Mortgaged to the said Russell for the payment of a sum unknown.

Particulars to be made known at the time and place of sale.

AARON CROSS, Dept. Sh'ff.
Bethel, Feb. 6, 1834. 3w26

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Subscribers have been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine all the claims of the several creditors to the Estate of Daniel G. Swan, late of Watford in said County, Trader, deceased, and six months from the twentieth day of January last have been allowed to said Creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that the subscribers will attend the service assigned them, at C. Whitman's office in said Watford on the last Saturdays of Feb. March, and April 1834, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES WHITMAN.
LEVI BROWN.
Watford, February 1, 1834. 3w26.*

TO LET.

A FARM,
Pleasantly situated in the south-east part of Paris, on the road leading from Paris Hill to Hebron. Said farm will cut fifty tons of Hay, will be stocked with eighty sheep, & other stock.

TERMS.—The subscriber will let said farm, for three years, on reasonable terms. For further particulars inquire of the owner, on the premises.

SOLOMON SHAW, Jr.
Paris, Jan. 25, 1834. 2w24.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the nonresident proprietors and owners of the following lots of land in the town of Dixfield in the County of Oxford that the same are taxed in the Bills of assessment of the State, Town and County Taxes for the year 1833. And also for deficiency of Highway Taxes for the year 1832. Committed to the Subscriber Collector of said Dixfield for the year 1833, in the sums respectively set against said Lots as follows, viz:

No. of Lot	Range	No. of Acres	State Tax	Town Tax	County Tax	Highway Tax	Deficient	Total
Doct. Harris,	5	6	100	50	77			73
Holman	1	7	100	175	254			254
Lorin Park,	18	7	100	100	144			144
Doct. Harris,	16	9	100	25	30			30
	5	8	100	73	112			112
	6	7	100	15	102			102
Isaac Wait,	7	5	100	40	67			67
	17	5	100	15	22			22
	18	5	100	10	14			14
	15	4	100	15	22			22
	15	2	40	40	53	103	1	161
	8	8	45	35	50	96	1	146
	2	7	100	20	20			20
L. Loring and J. Gould,	1	6	100	10	14	26	40	230
	6	7	100	50	77			127
	7	8	100	15		38		38
Marble & J. J. Holman	12	3	50	50	1,15			1,15
Holland Stand, supposed to belong to the Esq. of E. Dunn	3	12	25	225	324			324
Joel Hathaway,	4	12	25	225	324			324

And unless said Taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid on or before the twenty-first day of January next, so much of each of said lots of land will then be sold at Public Auction at ten of the clock in the forenoon of said day, at the dwelling house of the subscriber, as will discharge the same.

ISAAC PARK, Collector of Dixfield
Dixfield, Jan. 16th, 1834. 3w25

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been duly appointed, by the Hon. Stephen Emery Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims existing against the estate of John Bailey late of Turner in said County deceased intestate, represented insolvent, and Six months are allowed to the Creditors to bring in, and prove their respective claims. And we shall be in session at the dwelling House of Alvah Merrill in said Turner on the first Friday's of March, May and July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said days for the purpose of receiving and examining said Claims.

ISAAC LEAVITT.
JOSHUA WHITMAN.
Turner, January 17, 1834. 3w25.

BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMERES,
Black, Blue, Brown, Olive, Green and Mixt.
FLANNELS.
White, Yellow, Red and Green, of ALL QUALITIES.
PLAIDS & CAMELETS,
of every description, cheap.
ROSE BLANKETS.
84, 94, 104, 114, 124, or good quality.
RUSSIA DIAPERS.
1 bale of 50 pieces, at low prices, by yard or piece.

WANTED.
5000 yards domestic all Wool and Cotton & Wool Flannels. 500 yds. Full'd Cloths.—Also, white, black, red & blue Mixt, Woolen Yarns, for which fair prices will be given, in exchange for Goods.
W. D. LITTLE,
No. 3, Mitchell's Buildings.
Sept. 18, 1833. 6w9

CAUTION.

ALL persons are Cautioned not to purchase a Note signed by the subscriber, dated October 3, 1833, payable to William Harlow or order, for the sum of twenty-five dollars, payable in year from date, as it was obtained without any consideration and I am determined never to pay it.
THOMAS BRAGG.
Andover, Jan. 22, 1834. 4w9

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE

ITCH!!

HOWEVER inveterate, in one hour's application, and no danger from taking cold, by using DUMFRIES' OINTMENT. This preparation, for pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, stands unrivalled for the cure of this troublesome complaint. It is so rapid, as well as certain in its operation, as to cure this disagreeable disorder most effectually in one hour's application only!

It does not contain the least particle of mercury or other dangerous ingredient, and may be applied with perfect safety by pregnant females, or to children at the breast. Price 37 1-2 cts. a box, with ample directions.

DUMFRIES' REMEDY FOR THE

Piles!!

THE Proprietor begs leave to recommend (which he does with the fullest confidence) one of the most valuable remedies for this troublesome and painful complaint. Without going into detail, he deems it enough to say, he has in his possession the most undoubted testimonials that it has more completely answered the purpose for which it is intended, than any other popular medicine.

This remedy is perfectly innocent in its application to all conditions, ages and sexes.—Full directions, description of the complaint, &c. accompany each packet which consists of two boxes, Ointment and Electuary. Price \$1 for the whole, or 50 cents if but one of the articles is wanted.

None are genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper, by the sole proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. Conwar. For sale at his Counting Room, over No. 99, Court-st., near Concert Hall, Boston, and also by his special appointment, by SMITH & BENNETT, Norway Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him. ©.

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Containing, in the cheapest possible form, a republication of new and standard works: Voyages, Travels, History, Biography, Select Memoirs, Popular Science, Personal Adventures, Tales of unexceptionable moral bearing, and approved Fictions. It is published weekly, in numbers of 48 octavo pages each, at \$5 per annum in advance and contains matter equal to 200 pages more than any other Periodical in America at the same price. The following works have been already republished in the "Library," viz:

Volume I.—1. The Life and Trials of Henry Pestalozzi, with copious extracts from his works, illustrative of his plan of education; by E. Biber, Ph. Dr.—2. History of Peter the Great, with a preliminary sketch of the History and Statistics of Russia; by the author—3. The Life of Segur.—3. Notes of a journey through France and Italy; by Wm. Hazlitt.—4. The Last Essays of Elia; by Charles Lamb.—5. The Wounded Spirit, a Tale of Life; by D. M. Moir.—6. The Life of Carl Theodor Kerner, the German Warrior Poet; by his father—7. Martial & Miscellaneous Poems of Kerner.—8. Kerner's Prose Tales.—9. Tours in Upper India and the Himalayan Mountains, &c.; by Major Archer.—10. The Game of Life; by Lewis Ritchie.—11. The Young Man's Progress of Autobiography; from Tales of Field and Fing; by John Malcolm.—12. Helen Waters, from the same.—13. The Brothers, from the same.—14. The Rival, by the author of Recollections on the Peninsula.—15. Anecdotes of Painters.

Volume II.—1. Critical Sketches of the character and genius of Scott and Byron.—2. Journal of an officer employed in the expedition under the command of Captain Owen, on the Western Coast of Africa.—3. Notes of a Tour in Albania.—4. Biographical and critical sketches of Sir Jas. Mackintosh and Lord Brougham.—5. Service Afloat, comprising the Personal Narrative of a British Naval Officer.—6. Occidents or Marine Lyrics; by Mrs. Fletcher (late Miss Jewsbury).—7. Sketches of the genius and character of Wordsworth with selections from his Lyrical Ballads.—8. Nine Months' Residence in New Zealand.—9. The Life of Mahomet; from the "Library of Useful Knowledge."—10. History of the Ottoman or Turkish Empire, by Edward Upham, Esq. At R. A. S.—11. The Tyrer, by the author of "Recollections of Pennsylvania."—12. Domestic Manners in the West Indies; by Mrs. Carmichael, five years a resident in the Islands.—13. The Life and Character of William Wilberforce.—14. Men and things, viz. The Time we Live in, Odd Fellows, and Blessings of Biography.

The London Editions of the above works were originally published in more than thirty volumes, cost the publishers about EIGHTY DOLLARS, and have been offered to subscribers at the amazingly reduced price of Ten Dollars and Fifty Cents!!! exclusive of postage.

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N. B. Subscribers are served in the following places free of postage, viz. Boston, New Haven, Ct. Worcester, Ms. New York, Baltimore, Washington, D. C. Annapolis, Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, and Cincinnati.

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The first number, with which the subscription begins, was published on the 15th May, from which time complete sets can be furnished.

Address Post Paid,
T. K. GREENBANK & CO.
Nov. 1, 1833. No. 9, Franklin Place, Philadelphia

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

SUSANNA WALKER,
late of Concord in the county of Merrimack and State of New-Hampshire, widow, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to CHARLES WALKER, or JOHN S. BARROWS, Esq. his Attorney.

Concord, January, 21, 1834. 3w25

GOOD & CHEAP.

JAMES LONGLEY offers for Sale at his Store in South Paris, a good assortment of English, French, Domestic, Dry Goods, and Groceries.
Crockery, Glass, and Hard Ware. Said goods are new and fresh, and will be sold at a moderate price, as low as Portland prices, except heavy articles, such as Molasses, Salt, &c.

Cash Paid for Corn, Butter, and Lamb Pelw.
South-Paris, August 27, 1833.

JOB WORK,

Executed with neatness

and despatch at this

OFFICE